

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in the same size and style as the well-known *Universal-Bibliothek* of Reclam. The introduction discusses the general ethical situation and the problems of scientific ethics. These problems are found to be three in number: How can we become good ourselves and make others good? What is good and what is bad? What is the inner justification of our moral judgments and the source of our sense of duty? The work is divided into three parts according to these three cardinal problems: "Pedagogical Ethics," "Descriptive Ethics," and "Explanatory Ethics." The naturalistic theories of morals are criticised, and conscience, the moral feelings, and the duty-impulse are found to be original endowments in man. The book can be commended as a good brief introduction to the subject.—F. C. French.

By W. Douglass MacKenzie, M.A. The Ethics of Gambling. (Philadelphia: Henry Altemus, 1897; pp. 64.) Gambling is defined as a transaction in which, "as the result of a bet, property is transferred from one to another upon the occurrence of an event which to the two parties to the bet was a matter of complete chance, or as nearly so as their adjustment of conditions could make it." This is declared to involve the use of property in a non-moral way, to resign the use of reason in the act, and "to attempt to stand to my neighbor in a relation which is outside all thinkable moral relations." threefold denial of the rational and moral factor which ought to be present in all human relations is found the immorality of gambling. Gambling is then discriminated from certain speculative forms of business, and the fact is brought out that on the other hand certain types of commercial operations involve, not only the evil of gambling, but also the additional feature of "cheating at cards," which is excluded by the code of honor obtaining in gambling pure and simple. It is an inter esting and suggestive essay.—J. H. TUFTS.

Common-Sense Christianity. By Alonzo Hall Quint. (Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 1897; pp. 229; \$1.50.) For many years Dr. Quint was a regular contributor to the Congregationalist. His articles were greatly enjoyed by thousands of readers, and many of these sketches have now been put in permanent form in this volume. He wrote on many different subjects, but always with great incisiveness and vigor. These sketches show a trained mind, a warm heart, and a keen sense of humor. They abound in telling illustrations. As he wrote out of a long experience as a pastor, this volume will be of special value to the young minister.— Lathan A. Crandall.